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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

ALL the Dock labourers' representatives, firemen, stokers, and seamen have signed the compromise for an increase, commencing in November, and work has been resumed The tailors have succeeded in getting their demands acceded to. The lightermen have signed the agreement and the strike has ended. The anxiety caused by the continuance of the strike extended to almost every great sea-port in the British Dominions, and trade has suffered not inconsiderably. All classes in England must now be congratulating themselves that the event has terminated so satisfactorily.

IT is stated that the Queen sent to Mr. Edison, by the hand of Colonel Gouraud, a letter warmly congratulating the American electrician on his grand inventions. This "letter" was not written with pen and ink, but spoken by her Majesty in one of Mr. Edison's phonographs, and taken by the Colonel to Paris, where the addressee listened to the reproduced voice of her Majesty.

THE *National Zeitung* of Berlin writes—"Although no positive information can be given as to the results of the Emperor's visit toEngland, it is believed in the best informed circles that an understanding was arrived at during the Kaiser's stay at Osborne ensuring indentity of policy between the Powers of the Triple Alliance and England in European questions, and providing for all the consequences of that policy. It is regarded at Berlin as settled that, though these arrangements are made with Lord Salisbury and the Cabinet, they will be adhered to by their successors."

Sanction has been given by the Government of India for the survey of the East Coast Railway. According to Sir Guilford Molesworth and Colonel Smith the line will not be a difficult one to construct, though several large bridges will have to be built between Bezwada and Cuttack. The survey is to be under the control of the Madras Government, who will defray the expense of it; but whether the railway will eventually be undertaken as a famine line is not certain. The Railway will be aligned parallel with the coast for the whole of its length, but it must in the course of time be connected with the Bengal-Nagpur system, the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces being linked direct with the sea at Coconada, or whatever post may be chosen between Cuttack and Madras.

THE following is an extract from a letter which M. Vambery has written to Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur on the progress of the Mahomedan Literary Society. He says :—

"I am not an Englishman and do not ignore the shortcomings and mistakes of English rule in India : but as one who has lived in many countries of Europe and Asia, and who took great trouble to look deeply into matters, I can assure you that England is by far in advance of the rest of the European nations in point of view of justice, humanity, liberty and fair-dealing with those who are entrusted to her care. I wish that Turkey, who is fairly advancing in modern sciences, could take the lead in the Mahomedan world as an instructor and as a civilising agent : but poor Turkey, surrounded by enemies and weakened by continual warfare, must hardly struggle for her existence, and cannot look to her fellow-believers in the distance, in spite of the noble qualities and patriotism of her present ruler, whom I am proud to call my friend. In default of a Moslem guide you are on the best way in India in having adopted English tutorship, and you do certainly the best service to your nation and religion in encouraging the Mahomedans on the path of Western culture and sciences. I wish my age would permit me a visit to India, for I have not yet given up the idea of delivering a few lectures in Persian—which I speak like my mother-language—to the Mahomedans of India ; and if I come to India I shall appear there under the patronage of your Society, and try to contribute a small stone to the noble building raised by your efforts."

We congratulate the Nawab Bahadur on the testimony which M. Vambery has borne to the noble effects he has made to ameliorate the condition of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects.

THE issues in the Moore-Norton case, settled by the Madras High Court, are as follows : "Were the words complained of, or words to the like substance or effect, spoken by the defendant of and concerning plaintiff, as in the plaint alleged ?" Secondly, "To what damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled ?" The case will be heard on the 14th proximo.

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE East Indian Railway Company are offering the following concessions to facilitate holiday trips. Return tickets available for six months from any date from 21st September to 31st October will be issued at the usual rates (a fare and a half) to first, second, and intermediate class passengers, for distances not less than 50 miles. Ordinary return tickets at 1½ fares, issued from 21st September, will be available for the return journey up to 31st October. Return tickets at a *single* fare will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers only for any distance over 100 miles; these tickets will be issued from 28th September, and can be used for the return journey by any train arriving at Howrah up to midnight of the 31st October.

THE Eastern Bengal Railway will issue return tickets at a fare and a half available for four months from any date between 21st September and 31st October for any distance not less them 50 miles. Their ordinary return tickets at 1½ fares issued on and after 21st September will be available for the return journey up to 31st October inclusive.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has accepted through the Viceroy the invitation of the Bengal Club to an entertainment during his approaching visit to Calcutta. It is not yet decided whether the entertainment will take the shape of a dinner or a ball.

IT is remoured that on the retirement of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught next year from the Bombay Command, Sir George Graves will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

THE general object of the North-East Frontier Expedition, which is being fast got ready for starting, are stated to be (1) to punish certain tribes which committed depredations in British territory; (2) to subjugate those tribes which are as yet neutral, but within the sphere of British dominions; (3) to explore and open out the country lying between Burma and Chittagong ; and (4) to establish semi-permanent posts in the regions visited.

THE Government of India has desired that its acknowledgments be conveyed to the Maharajah of Durbhunga and the other landholders who co-operated with Government in affording relief and helping the poorer classes during the recent scarcity in the Patna Division.

THE revised Treaty between Japan and Russia has been concluded, and was signed at Tokyo on the 8th of August.

A TEST examination of private students for admission to the ensuing University Entrance examination will be held at the office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie-Square, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th December 1889. Only candidates from the districts of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore divisions will be admitted to the examination. Candidates who have not studied in any institution since the 1st September 1889 will be recognized as private students. They are required to furnish satisfactory evidence showing (1) that they have not read in any school since the 1st September 1889, and (2) that their conduct and progress in the last school they belonged to were satisfactory. Teachers employed in the Presidency Circle, who may appear at the examination, will have to produce a certificate from their employers.

THE Tripati Temple, of which we hear so much just now, is said to have been built at the commencement of the Kaliyuga, or about the year B. C. 3100 when, the legend goes, it was prophesied that worship would continue there for only 5,000 years, and that the end would be foreshadowed by a gradual decrease in the receipts from votaries. Whether built at the beginning of Kaliyuga or not, there is no question that the temple is of a very old date.

PRINCE BISMARCK, whose health has for some time been a source of uneasiness, is now improving.

THE editor of a small vernacular print, called the *Kattywari*, has been found guilty at Rajkote of having endeavoured to extort money from a native State in the province by means of threats, and has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment to undergo a further term of imprisonment of six months.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala paid a formal visit to the Viceroy on Monday last at the Viceregal Lodge.

AMERICA is certainly the land of wonders ; and here we have an amusing story of the appearance of a false Christ in some remote corner of the continent : *The People's Journal* writes :

In the extreme southern part of Liberty county, U. S., the appearance of a false Christ has occasioned an astonishing and anomalous state of affairs. The people are flocking around the pseudo-Christ who is preaching to them daily. In obedience to the impostor's commands wives have separated from their husbands, children have left their parents, and in many instances whole families have deserted their homes to follow him. He tells them that he will lead them northward to the promised land, Canaan, and in the meantime they must prepare themselves by prayer and fasting for the march. He is a white man, between thirty and thirty-five years of age. Christopher Orth is the name of his fleshing body, he says, and Jesus Christ of his spiritual body. Long ringlets fall from his head, which is large and of unusually fine proportions. For two weeks after his sudden appearance the preachers did their utmost to persuade their people not to listen to the man. Finding that their advice was not heeded the preachers decided to arrest Orth of vagrancy, and a warrant was issued. Troubles were feared, but Orth told his followers to do no violence. He had prophesied that he would be seized, and had declared that no harm would come to him. His believers would have torn the officers piecemeal at the slightest word of command from their "Christ," as they called him, but he went willingly, and was followed twelve miles on foot under a scorching June sun to the trial place, Flemington, by 300 men and women. Fully half of these were armed, many of the women even carrying muskets and shot-guns. When arraigned before the county Magistrate Orth exhibited several dollars, and the charge of vagrancy and being without means of support was dismissed. Another warrant was immediately issued charging him with being a lunatic. His familiarity with the Bible astonished Court, jury and spectators. "If you are Christ show us a miracle," suggested the prosecuting officer. But nothing could induce the self-styled Christ to undertake to perform a miracle. He refused to turn water into wine, on the ground that it would be taken as sanctioning the use of ardent and fermented spirits. "I did that once, and the act has been misconstructed ever since," he observed. The commission quickly concluded that Orth is insane and recommended that he be sent to the State Insane Asylum. That institution, however, is over-crowded, and the Superintendent has declined to take more patients for the present. Liberty County has no Jail, and to send Orth there and have him confined would be an expense on the country. So the lunatic has been released. He continues to preach. The people regard his release as unquestionable evidence of his divinity and power, and the fanaticism is spreading with greater rapidity than at any previous time.

ON Tuesday, the 10th instant, a Full Bench of the High Court, Bombay, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment on questions of law referred to them by Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Nanabin Ganu. The questions on which the opinion of the Full Bench was asked by the Division Court were :—1. Whether any and which of the statements made by the accused to the police were admissible in evidence against him under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act? 2. Whether any and which of such statements were admissible under explanation 1, section 8, of the Indian Evidence Act. The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench, discussed the law at great length, and decided that the statement made by the accused was under the circumstances admissible in evidence. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered a separate judgment agreeing with the law laid down in the judgment of the Full Bench.

AT one time Singapore depended on India for surveyors : but the demand has recently been greater than the supply, owing to the development of the Native States. Accordingly a School for Surveyors is now being matured, supported by the Hon'ble Major McCallum and Captain Cameron, to have regular training schools for surveyors at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, under professional teachers to be specially got out from England.

ONE of the most remarkable legislative measures of modern times is that recently passed by the German Reichstag, by which all the work-people in Germany, above the age of sixteen years, men and women, will be insured by the State against illness, accident, incapacitation and old age. It will make State Insurance compulsory to 11,000,000 people. One-third of the cost is borne by the workmen, one third by the employers, and one-third by the State.

THURSDAY 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE London edition of the *New York Herald* writing of the apathy of Parliament to the interests of India says :— "Let there be an Indian Mutiny and peril to the empire, and the House will arouse. But as it is, Parliament exercises no more influence over the Indian Government than it does over the atmospheric conditions of Mars. It would be otherwise if the Indian people had members in the House." India certainly expects Parliament to devote greater attention to her affairs than is done at present.

SEVEN representatives of different electric lighting agencies, both local and English, waited on the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the other day regarding the proposal for the lighting of some four miles of roads in that city experimentally on the expiry of the present gas contract. Several representatives came out from England specially.

THE Bombay University Senate have decided to extend the B. A. course of study to four years, not increasing the standard but fixing the examinations for the end of the first, second and fourth years.

THE eldest son of the late King of Oudh has got his allowance increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, such increase dating from 14th August of this year.

THE trial of Tantia Bhil will not begin for sometime yet as witnesses have to brought from the Andaman Island Timbuctoo and other remote regions.

SIR EDWARD BUCK will, it is stated, make a tour in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the ensuing cold weather to confer with the authorities there about a survey settlement scheme, which is under contemplation.

IT is stated that Sir Richard Temple has written an article for the *New Review* on the defence of the frontier of India. He shows that this is scientifically weak, and strongly appeals to the military authorities to increase garrisons, to improve the facilities of communication therewith, and generally recognise Lord Beaconsfield's famous doctrine that India has a haphazard, as distinct from a scientific, frontier.

THE Gwalior Durbar have revised their offer in respect to their connection with the North-West Frontier Defence scheme, and instead of cavalry and infantry they will now provide 1,200 cavalry only together with a transport train of 500 ponies.

IT is not intended to introduce the Leprosy Bill into the Legislative Council during the Simla session, as the mass of opinions received will require to be carefully digested before the measure can be finally framed. Such a measure must on no account be taken up at Simla.

THE Shah's second European tour has come to an end, and in a few days he will be once more in Teheran. He is now on Russian territory, and, as the *Times* says, Russia will have the last word with him as she had the first. The part he has to play, as the friend of both England and Russia—who are the only two Powers having any strong interest in Persia—is a difficult one, England so far has had the best of it, and Russia is not likely to be forgetful of the fact. How sensitive, if not how unscrupulous certain sections of Russian publicists can be in matters of this kind, has been shown by the propagation through the *Moscow Gazette* of entirely false reports about the Shah's Prime Minister, Emin-es-Sultan. He is said to have lost no opportunity while in England of levelling insults at Russia, and there can be little doubt that the Shah will be warned of the risk he is running in provoking the hostility of Russia. Nasred-Din, however, is a diplomatist, and will know how to smooth the ruffled susceptibilities of the Muscovite.

THE *Morning Post* publishes a letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Solicitors of London, stating that a paragraph in its issue of July 12th, to the effect that Mr. Herbert Gladstone had narrowly escaped figuring in an English divorce court as a co-respondent, and that his father had induced the wronged husband to compromise the matter, is absolutely untrue, and is an invention of the paper's London Correspondent, and demanding a retractation of the statement and an ample apology on pain of an immediate prosecution for libel. The *Post* tenders an unqualified expression of regret for having published the defamatory matter, and says it is satisfied that its London Correspondent, who has been imposed upon by some unscrupulous person, will offer an ample and complete atonement for the attack on Mr. Gladstone's character.

FRIDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE European situation is complicated and uncertain. The Czar regards the attitude of Turkey towards the Triple Alliance with some alarm, and strenuous efforts have been made by his Ambassador on the Bosphorous to assure the Sultan that Russia is his only true friend. It is not strange that the Porte should doubt the sincerity of these declarations in view of events on her frontiers and in certain portions of her dominions. In Armenia and Crete, Russia is not slow to take advantage of Turkish troubles, and in Servia the bitter animosity now being displayed towards Prince Ferdinand is of Panslavist origin. Servia aspires to widen her territory. Bulgaria recognises this and is taking steps to make her defences adequate in view of the recent military activity of Servia. The improvement in the affairs of Crete has not been maintained, and Greek aspirations still run high; in Armenia ominous movements of Russia and Turkish troops are taking place, whilst the atrocities of Moussa Bey have at last secured the active interest of Mr. Gladstone; in France, Boulangist riots are giving a foretaste of what is likely to happen at the General Elections, which are fixed for September 29; in Servia, the friends of Russia and of Queen Natale are expected ere long to show their hand in a way which will augur ill for peace.

THE Amir of Bokhara has been visiting Chardjui. and was received by the Russians with great honour.

SIR JOHN EDGAR'S report on his recent visit to Orissa to enquire into the distress existing in certain parts, is now under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

THE Bombay Government has received instructions from the Government of India to dismiss eight mamlutdars. It is reported that the dismissal of these men has caused great dissatisfaction in the Deccan. The reports add that the dismissed men will bring actions for damages against the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay, and personally against Lord Reay, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Governor's Council, who gave them guarantee against loss of their appointments. The cases of thirty-two other subordinate officials who confessed that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford are under consideration at Simla.

ACCORDING to a recent writer, Edison's laboratory contains samples of every substance in the world. The pigeon-holes and drawers contain skins, feathers, and furs of the whole animal creation, bones and tusks of all sorts of creatures; minerals, barks, grasses, drugs, fruits, and gums in bewildering completeness. Some of the species are so rare that they are kept, like diamonds, in little folded papers. Questioned about the grotesque nature of some of the materials there collected, Mr. Edison said :—"During the progress of the experiments with the incandescent electric light, for instance, nearly everything one can think of was tried as a primary material from which to form the delicate carbon filament, whose incandescence is the source of the light. Finally, as perhaps you know, shreds of one particular variety of bamboo were found to give the most gratifying result; and there, by the way, you can see a few bales of the very reeds from which these strips are cut Again, the delicate needle, which affixed to the underside of the vibrating diaphragm of the phonograph indents the smooth revolving surface of the waxen cylinder, had to be formed of some material possessing peculiar properties of elasticity and rigidity. Scores of the most unlikely substances, both organic and inorganic, natural and artificial, were tried before the right one was hit upon. And so it goes with all the little details of electric appliances."

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary for India on August 26, whether his attention had been called to the case of Mr. Mookerji, a native gentleman, who, after having, at the expense of the Indian Government, received special training and been placed at the head of an establishment in India intended to promote the cultivation and preparation of native silks there, was now employed by private English and Indian merchants, the support and control of the central and provincial Governments having been withdrawn; and whether he would lay the correspondence on the subject on the table. Sir J. Gorst replied that no information had been received as to what arrangement had been concluded by Mr. Mookerji with the Government of India since his return to that country. But the Secretary of State has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the suggestion made by the Secretary of the Silk Association that experiments with a view to the development of the Bengal industry should be conducted under Government supervision.

SATURDAY, 21TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Maha raja of Patiala has been invested by the Government of India with full powers of governing his State. The Patiala Council is, therefore, now abolished.

THE Anglo-Siamese Mission, headed by Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., is expected to leave Simla by the 1st October next. The party, we are informed, will arrive at Rangoon by the 15th of October.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND is somewhat better, but he may have to abandon his tour with the Viceroy. In that case Mr. Barnes, of the Foreign Department, will possibly accompany His Excellency for a portion of the tour.

A REALLY grand discovery has been made at Quetta, where the North-Western Railway boring operations in search of pure water have been crowned with unexpected success. A trial bore-hole was commenced last month, and after passing through the sandy surface soil some 30 feet deep, which contained plenty of water that is injurious both to man and locomotive (this water was excluded from the bore-hole by means of casing pipes) a very stiff clay was met with and did not vary until a stratum of shingle and gravel was reached at a depth of about 140 feet. The boring tools had not prenetrated many feet in the gravel when water began to appear at the level of the ground inside the casing pipe, and as the boring continued, the flow of water steadily increased, when the engineer in charge telegraphed to Colonel Wallace that the discharge had reached the highly satisfactory proportions of 15,000 gallons per hour. Samples of the water which is said to be beautifully pure have been despatched to Lahore to be tested by the Government analyst.

MAJOR MELLISS visits Mysore and Hyderbad in October and November to arrange for the reorganisation of the armies of those States.

IF a man picks up a sovereign in another man's house does it belong to the finder or to the owner of the premises? Mr. Sheil had to decide this point at the Westminister Police court. A man entering a trunk-maker's shop to make a purchase found a bright new sovereign on the floor, and the magistrate held that he was entitled to keep it unless the owner of the shop could offer proof that it was his, which he did not attempt to do.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th September was 230, against 219 and 199 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 11 death from cholera, against 6 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There was one death from small pox during the week, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 29 respectively, against 58 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·7 per mille per annum, against 24 9, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the Suburbs, there were 146 deaths registered during the week under report, out of which 11 were from cholera, 47 from fevers, 42 from Bowel complaints, 17 from Tetanus and 29 from all other causes.

THE International Monetary Congress in Paris has been closed. The Organising Committee decided that no proposal should be submitted to the vote of the Congress, which, therefore, adopted no resolutions. The debates, however, show that the advocates of monometallism and bimetallism were pretty equally balanced.

THE heir-apparent to the Porebunder State is to be sent on a grand tour through Europe and Australia in charge of his tutor, Mr. O'Shea. The tour is to extend over three years. The State is at present under the management of the Government of Bombay owing to the deposition of the Chief, some time ago, for persistent mismanagement and gross cruelty towards his subjects. The Prince is a minor.

A DESPATCH regarding the Sunday postal departure goes to England next mail, emphasising the Government of India's protest, already telegraphed to England.

THE Office of the Inspector-General of Forests will not accompany the Government to Calcutta this year, but will remain at Simla. The Inspector-General goes down, but the Assistant Inspector-General takes charge of Office at Simla.

ON the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Governor of Madras has been pleased to add pottery to the list of trades, the principles of which are taught in the Government Industrial School in the Southern Presidency.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

DIVES AND LAZARUS *in re* THE PUJA HOLIDAYS.

THE principle which obtains between the employer and the employed is well understood. Taking a purely commercial view of the question, it is undeniable that employers have the fullest right of laying down their own conditions for the work they require to be done, and the employed have the right of declining them, or to submit to them as they like. In other words perfect liberty is given to both the parties to fix the terms of their engagement at their option. This liberty, however, is subject to different factors, some of which are paramount, and it cannot be exercised without regard to them. For instance, a man may well say that for his own interest he sells himself as a slave, but grave considerations of public weal forbid slavery, and no private contract between individuals can be tolerated which introduces that odious institution in the country. Similarly a man may sell himself as a Maria sacrifice for a consideration, but the paramount importance of the sanctity of human life utterly repudiates such a sale. In a less degree, considerations of public weal oblige Government to intervene in questions concerning the daily hours of labour, of wages, of food supply, of periodical cessation of labour, and so forth, in all of which private contracts are overriden by express law. The Factory Act and the Cooly Act owe their existence to those considerations. The original theory of the principle is perfect liberty, and the contracting parties are assumed to be perfectly free to accept or reject conditions, but in reality no such equality of freedom exists in most instances. Physically, morally, intellectually, influentially, and financially there is no equality whatever. The employed are mostly at a disadvantage, and the employers generally take advantage of their position, and drive their bargains in a way that is grievously hard to the other party. In England rich tailors, after contracting with poor seamstresses for a gross of button-holes at a penny, count thirteen to the dozen, and then subject the poor women to the process of "sweating," and no law in the land can save them from such oppression. The wretched woman has the alternative of either rejecting the work and die of starvation, or of submitting to "sweating." The only remedy in such cases is the very modern one of strike, by which recently the Lazarus of the Docks has got the better of the Dives of the Dock Companies. This remedy is open to the drawback of "black-legs." It is, morever, demoralizing to a degree, and should never be tolerated, and it is the bounden duty of every civilized Government to prevent the process of "sweating" by every legal means in its power. There is yet even another consideration. It is that of humanity; and be it said to the credit of our Government that it has generally, though not always, acted up to its dictates. It could, if it liked, knock off the salaries of public servants by one-fourth or one-half, deny them all leave indulgences, and abolish pensions; but it has not been so hard-hearted as all that. Even private employers have followed, generally speaking, the example of the Government. On the present occasion, about the Durga Puja holidays, however, the Government is wavering, and a good number of private employers is dead set against the poor employes. They act in a manner that is very capricious, deadly opposed to all generous concessions and tollerance of the requirements of the poor. The apology they set up is not at all tenable; public convenience and the demands of commerce do not at all stand in the way of allowing the Durga Puja holidays. The plea is quite out of place in the mouths of persons who get about 60 days in the year for religious observances, to grumble at 20 days for all the other nationalities of India. Nor is this all. The Chamber of Commerce, which is so very loud in dwelling on the demands of trade, not long ago advocated the closing of the public offices for a whole week during a late Christmas week, and we shall not be at all surprised if it in its corporate capacity or individually should advocate a week's holiday during the ensuing Christmas. It would mean that for their religious observance the monetary transactions of the whole community of natives should be placed in a dead halt. We talk of religious observances as a mere euphemism, for in reality most of those whose religious observances are concerned would devote the time to travelling and other recreations. We remember a high officer of State was on his death-bed, and he sent for his brother, another high officer of State, to have his last look at him. This, however, was on a Sunday, and the brother in question had gone out on Shikar, and the dying man had to depart from this world without satisfying his last wish. This was really a bad case, but it would on no account justify the stoppage of Sunday leave. Even such is the case with the Hindu holidays. Admitting that many do not devote the whole leave time or any part of it to religious observances, it would not justify the Government or private employers to put a stop to the general holidays. Vacillation in this respect on the part of Government is highly reprehensible, and the conduct of private employers is sadly wanting in humanity. We write openly and without reserve, because we feel deeply. It is the fashion now-a-days to talk of race-animosities, but we could not get a more glaring instance of race-animosity than the conduct of the Chamber of Commerce at the present juncture. The natives are poor and can do no harm to Dives, but Dives should not complain if Lazarus should be wanting in sympathy for his rich and powerful neighbour.

Since writing the above we have seen an advertisement issued by the Officiating Comptroller General, considerably adding to the number of holidays as originally advertised, and we are thankful for it. We must say, however, that it does not in the least obviate the observations which we have made above. It does not correct the principle. We are nevertheless, we repeat, very thankful for the concession as far as it goes. The mercantile community will, we trust, follow the good example. Keranidom is also bound to acknowledge their gratefulness to the British Indian Association, for it is through its intercession that they have gained this concession, such as it is.

UTOPIAN TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* is charmed by the scheme of training, moral and physical, that has been put-forth in a recent Government Resolution. Toby-Ticklers have particularly struck his fancy. Whipping alone will not satisfy him, he wants that the "unclean" race among whom he dwells should be whipped to cleanliness, not by the unregenerate, but by the select children of God. Muscular Christianity, brought up in English training schools as set forth in the Government resolution, is what he most approves of; and has written a long article on the subject. The children of the soil are "unclean," and no cleanliness can come of them. We shall not quarrel with this general principle, as it can lead to no good, but we shall attempt here to give an outline of what is proposed for our children. In England, and indeed in all Europe, home influence is held to be of the highest importance in the training of the youthful mind; but as that influence here is held to be pernicious there should be as little of it as possible. In the days of Aristides and from some time before, the Athenians had a rule that made compulsory the separation of children from their parents at the sixteenth year; but here, where home influence is so bad, an earlier separation is held imperative. We have been promised boarding schools for children. In time it is to be hoped that such schools will develop into infant schools, so that there will be no cause to apprehend any leavening of the muscular English training by effeminate and vicious parental example. Would it were possible to substitute the milk of the native mothers by English wet-nurses, but there are at present financial and other difficulties in that way which are unsurmountable. Even in the case of training masters the necessity has been felt of limiting their number, and to submit to a leavening of the prime article with the indigenous produce of the country. As regards morality the "Tawney Bible" will supply the wherewithal. This scheme is what obtains to the fullest extent in Foundling Hospitals and schools in England, but under Government supervision it may prove much more effectual amongst us, and we may calculate upon considerably better results. There is, of course, some fear of failure on account of the surrounding mass of unregenerate boyhood growing up into manhood; but the Government has braved the consequences thereof, and we must do the same. The correct plan would be to take care of all which the Government can afford to take care of, and to destroy the rest, even as the Athenians did in the case of sickly, weak and cowardly children; but that would be out-Heroding Herod, and the Government would, we fancy, not feel bold enough to adopt it. Even our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* will fight shy of such a proposal. The result will be that we shall have a limited number of the paragons of our proposed boarding schools and training academies spread broadcast over the teeming millions of aboriginal offals, and there will be no knowing what recruits they will yield to the Congress-wallahs of the future. There may be some apprehensions also of these boarding houses being infested by the surreptitious introduction of frail Dulcinas in the dormitories of such Hostels. This is an evil not altogether unknown in England. Certain it is that English University Halls lead to the formation of sinful quarters in their neighbourhood. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing so untoward will disgrace the the Government Hostels for students in Bengal. In the ranks of our educationists there are two strong parties. One is all for depth at the sacrifice of surface; the other insists upon a shallow surface of wide expanse, eschewing depth altogether. At present the latter is greatly on the ascendant, and the Government has proposed to join its ranks. Guarded as the language of State papers generally is, there is no mistaking the meaning of what the Government says on the subject in the last resolution. We read there: "His Excellency in Council, therefore, deems it essential that each Local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools—primary, middle, and high—as a first charge on the educational grant. Should any Local Government find itself unable to provide the requisite system of training from the funds already available, it should arrange either to increase its funds from local sources, or, following the recommendation of the Education Commission in paragraph 543 of its Report, to throw more largely on private enterprise the duty of providing higher education." This relegating of High Education to the tender mercy of private liberality can have only one result. It will sadly reduce depth for the sake of shallow surface, supplemented by the services of trained Toby-Ticklers. Will our friend of the *Indian Daily News*, who is so warm a friend of Toby-Ticklers, give us an assurance that this will be beneficial to the country? To make amends for our habitual cynicism in such matters and to prove our loyal respect for the decision of our Government and our contemporary we shall, for the nonce, not doubt the success of the proposed scheme.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

IN noticing in our issue of the 24th September of last year the Government of India's review of the provincial Reports on jail administration for 1887, we suggested that Dr. William Walker should be placed on special duty for the purpose of instituting careful enquiries into the management of prisons throughout India. The Supreme Government was pleased to accept our suggestion and associated Dr. Lethbridge with Dr. Walker in conducting the proposed investigation. The two Doctors who constituted what is called the Jail Committee submitted their report in April last. The Government of India, in reviewing the provincial reports on the administration of jails for 1888, thus refers to the Report of the Jail Committee:—"An enquiry into the state of the Jails in all the larger Provinces in India

has recently been completed by a Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No 458, dated 9th October 1888. The Report of this Committee has been received and examined, and with the comments of the Government of India will shortly be in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations. The Committee's enquiry and the careful examination to which their report has been subjected by the Government of India, make it unnecessary to examine the jail administration during 1888 as minutely as might otherwise be desirable." We think it most desirable that the report submitted by the Jail Committee and the observations which the Government of India recorded thereupon should be laid before the public. The Supreme Government thus concluded its review of the provincial reports on the administration of jails for 1887:—"The points which on an examination of the satistics of 1887 appear to the Governor-General to generally call for more attention by jail authorities are: the allotment of task work in such a manner that a convict may resonably be expected to perform this allotted task during the day, and thus escape punishment; descrimination in the award of punishments; removal of insanitary conditions in jails predisposing to disease; increased supervision over charges for rations and contingencies; and closer attention to the productive capacities of the jails, particularly with the view of adapting their industries to wants of the consuming departments of Government." We should very much like to know what the Jail Committee have said on all these important points. It is beyond question that there is much room for improvement in regard to all these matters.

The Government of India have for sometime past closely examined the number and character of offences committed by convicts and punishments awarded for the same. It is satisfactory to notice that the total number of offences committed by convicts in 1888 was 75,356 as compared with 78,389 in the previous year. In Bengal the number of offences declined from 35,824 to 29,064; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 6,185 to 5,330; in the Central Provinces from 3,567 to 2,704. The figures for Bengal, we are glad to find, show a very great reduction from the last and preceding years; but the lower provinces still head the list. The Government of India observes:—"The vexed question of the recording and punishment of offences against jail discipline has been investigated by the Jail Committee. A considerable variety in practice was discovered leading in some places to a large record of offences, in others to an undue reduction in the reported numbers. It is to be hoped that the facts now brought to light will enable the various Local Governments to remedy the defects on this point which have been frequently noticed by the Government of India." There can be no doubt that for various reasons, it is most desirable to secure uniformity in the execution of legal proceedings throughout India. This question has for a long time been under the consideration of the Government of India; and we are particularly anxious to know how the Jail Committee have proposed to solve it. The ratio of punishments to the daily average of convicts was 103·8 last year against 122·1 in 1887. It varied from 234·7 in Bengal to 25·9 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was awarded was 1,891 as compared with 2,430 in the previous year. The percentage of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners was only 7, and the proportionate percentage of whippings to total punishments was 2·7. These figures, as the Government of India point out, are lower than any recorded in previous years, and they testify to the attention paid to the orders of the Supreme Government on the subject. There is, however, good reason to fear that the statistics for the current year will exhibit an increase in the number of whippings administered. The Inspector General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh distinctly says in his report for the past year that he does not look with favour upon the decline in the number of corporal punishments, though there is no evidence to show that Jail discipline in the United Provinces has suffered from a reduction in the number of whippings administered, or that Jail Superintendents have shrunk from awarding this form of punishment in cases of real necessity. Strange to say that although no such evidence is forthcoming, Sir Auckland Colvin, in review the Inspector-General's report, has rather ostentatiously endorsed the latter's views. The Secretary to the Noth-West Government thus writes to the Inspector-General:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has recently had occasion to express to the Government of India his concurrence with your views as to the necessity of insisting an adequate punishment for the maintenance of jail discipline. * * * So far from there being apprehension of the adoption of too much severity in the Jails of these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that they are at present far from being regarded by the habitual criminal class, or indeed by the majority of other convicts, who are sent to them, in the light in which they should be viewed." Sir Auckland Colvin does not conceal his opinion that the position of convicts in India should be made far more disagreeable than it at present is. He will not probably be satisfied until Indian prisons have been converted into veritable Charnel-houses. Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks will undoubtedly have the effect of undoing, in his satrapy, at least, the good work which so far has been accomplished with regard to the reduction of the number of corporal punishments in jails by the strenuous exertions of the Government of India. We, therefore, wonder that the Supreme Government did not think it fit to express their emphatic condemnation of the views expressed by Sir Auckland Colvin and his Inspector-General of Jails.

The employment of convicts is another important question connected with jail administration. The revised orders which regulate the employment of convict labour have been in force since May 1886, but the Jail authorities do seem to be in earnest to carry them out. The Government of India remark:—"The inspection reports of the Jail Committee show that in some Provinces the principles for regulating employment of prisoners in Jails, which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have laid down, have not been properly acted up to, and that legitimate opportunities of employing prisoners in productive labour are either neglected or not fully turned to account." This is only too true. The subject demands the careful and attentive consideration of the Local Governments. There is no reason why Jail manufactures should not meet the demands of the consuming departments of Government.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

AT a recent meeting of the members and friends of the East India Association Mr. Edward E. Meakin delivered a very able and instructive address on the Native States of India. This address derives peculiar value from the fact that Mr. Meakin dwelt with great force upon the necessity of maintaining the confidence of the Feudatory Chiefs in the *justice* of the British Government. He clearly showed that in some cases at least the English have not kept faith with the Native Princes, and mentioned the Berars question as one of them. Mr. Meakin stated the facts of this case which are very simple. The Nizam of Hyderabad became indebted to the East India Company for the expenses of the Hyderabad contingent and in order to liquidate he assigned the revenues of the Berar districts. The debt with 12 per cent. interest was paid off before the Mutiny. Sir Salar Jung claimed the restitution of the assigned districts, but the Company put him off on some pretext or other. The Mutiny then broke out and Lord Canning telegraphed to the British Resident at Hyderabad to settle the Berars question on any terms with Sir Salar Jung. His Lordship said that if the Nizam's Minister "does not stand with us we shall be lost." Sir Salar, however, nobly replied—"This is no time to mention family quarrels and exact terms from each other, we must stand shoulder to shoulder and meet the common foe; when peace is restored we shall discuss this minor question." But when the Mutiny was quelled, the Berars were not restored, and because Sir Salar Jung felt it to be his duty to demand their restoration he was ill-treated by the Foreign Office. During his absence in England a co-Regent in the person of his bitterest personal foe was forced upon him and he was deprived of half his power. Sir Salar Jung felt his degradation so keenly that his health was ruined and he died prematurely. Such was his reward for the generosity he showed in 1857 for putting off his demand, for the restoration of the Berars till after the suppression of the Mutiny! It is certainly not to the credit of the British Government that this simple act of common honesty should have been indefinitely postponed. Another case mentioned by Mr. Meakin is that of the Chamba State. When the East India Company annexed the Punjab, they gave a Sanad to Cheyt Sing, the then Raja of Chamba, contracting to maintain his independence upon certain conditions. When Cheyt Singh died he left two sons, Sri Singh and Suchait Singh. Sri Singh died in 1870 without issue and it was naturally expected that his uterine brother Suchait would succeed him as he was clearly entitled to do. But unfortunately Suchait Singh had incurred the displeasure of the Punjab Government by dismissing an English Officer who had been appointed by Sri Singh. This English Officer, strange to say, was chosen to represent the British Government at Chamba and he made Gopal Singh, a natural son of Cheyt Sing, who had earned a precarious living as a cowherd, the ruler of the State, and the hereditary Prince Suchait was banished from his own territory. What happened afterwards is thus narrated by Mr. Meakin:—"The people of Chamba rose *en masse* to protest against this iniquitous proceeding, but they were promptly put down by British troops. Thousands of them went to Lahore to protest against the iniquitous proceeding, but comparatively few lived to return to their own land. The Punjab Government returned a deaf ear to them. An appeal was made to the Duke of Argyll who was then Secretary of State for India; but in the report of the case sent home by the Government of India Gopal Singh, the cowherd was represented as the uterine brother of the late Raja, and Suchait Singh as a pretender who had no legitimate claim to the guddee. The Duke, of course, decided in favour of the uterine brother whose name he supposed was Gopal Singh; and Gopal Singh, the cowherd, became Raja of Chamba, with his Government administered by the English officer, who, after making an ample fortune, I am told, retired on a pension of £980 a year paid out of the revenues of the Chamba State." Poor Suchait Singh, the hereditary Prince was reduced to great poverty subsisting upon charity; and because a sympathizing Raja supplied him with funds wherewith to proceed to England and plead his case personally before the Secretary of State, the Raja was suddenly found incompetent to rule his State and was removed from the guddee. The ultimate result of Suchait Singh's journey to England was that he was offered an allowance of £380 a year on condition that he ceased to agitate for his rights. The poor man was not only gagged but also deprived of his private inheritance as heir to his uterine brother the late Raja.

The next case mentioned by Mr. Meakin is the Kapurthala case. When Raja Nihal Singh of Kapurthala died he left three sons and a will made under the advice of Lord Lawrence. The eldest son succeeded to the guddee. To his two younger sons Nihal Singh had left Jaigirs to the value of one lakh of rupees annually. During the Mutiny all three brothers desired unitedly to aid the British Government, and the second brother Suchait Singh was persuaded by the British Commissioner to re-convey his Jaigir to his brother's Raj on the assurance that he would receive his annual lakh of rupees all the same. But after the Mutiny was quelled, his loyalty was rewarded by the entire forfeiture of his Jaigir and in lieu of it he was allowed Rs. 60,000 a year. The younger brother was treated in the same manner. Nor is this all. When Runadheer died in 1870 his eldest son Khurruck had no children and the younger, Kuar Hurnam Singh, became a

Christian. The latter and his two uncles were banished from the principality. Khurruck Singh, who had no issue, managed to procure a baby for Rs. 50 from a huckster, named Hurree Chand, a khettree by caste, and then sent a message to the Commissioner of Jullunder to the effect that the Ranee had given birth to a son. Khurruck Singh afterwards admitted that this was only a practical joke, but he was forced to adopt the child he had purchased. He was in a short time declared unfit to rule and a Council of Regency with a British official at its head was appointed. "Thus," remarks Mr. Meakin, "the family of an ancient and faithful ally have been entirely displaced and impoverished and the child of an obscure alien of an entirely different race has been placed upon the guddee of the proud Ahloowalia Chief, Fatteh Sing, who was one of the signatories to the first British treaty with the Sikh khalsa." Mr. Meakin's observations upon the Kashmir question possess a special interest at the present moment. He gives an instructive account of an interview which he had with the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1886 after His Highness's return from Calcutta. It appears that the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh told Mr. Meakin distinctly that the British Government would entirely destroy the independence of his State. His Highness described himself as a "buffer" and said that that should thence-forth be one of his titles. Mr. Meakin states that he was puzzled for a moment to know what to say or do. He endeavoured to explain to the Maharaja that the word "buffer" could not be applied to His Highness. The Maharaja's reply was as follows: "Never mind, it is all the same, I am a buffer; on one side of me there is the big train of the British possessions, and whenever they push northward they will tilt up against me: then on the other side is the shaky concern of Afghanistan, and on the other side of it is the ponderous train and engine called Roos. Every now and then there is a tilting of Roos towards Afghanistan; and simultaneously there is a tilting upwards of the great engine in Calcutta, and I am the poor little button between them. Some day, perhaps not far distant, there will be a tilting from the north, and Afghanistan will smash up. Then there will be a tremendous tilt from the South, and I shall be buried in the wreck and lost! It may not come in my time, but it is sure to come when the poor little button is on the pin—pointing to his son, the present Maharaja, who laughed merrily at the novel idea." Alas! when Pertap Singh laughed he little knew that his father's prediction would be verified to the very letter. It is an open secret that the Russian scare of 1885 directed the serious attention of Lord Dufferin's Government to the necessity of strengthening the defences of the Empire on the Kashmir frontier. It was then felt that unless the independence of that State was destroyed and it was virtually annexed the policy of the Government of India could not be fully carried out. Lord Dufferin laid down the foundation stone of the edifice by forcing a Resident upon the Maharaja Pertap Singh and Lord Lansdowne has completed it by deposing His Highness.

Mr. Meakin's admirable address concluded with the following weighty words:—"These facts do not redound to the credit of our nation and are not likely to raise us in the estimation of our Indian fellow-subjects. We ought to insist upon our Government causing an impartial inquiry to be held and justice done to the aggrieved parties. I could point out other flies in the British Indian pot of ointment, but for the present I forbear. A word to the wise is sufficient." Now we have in a recent issue expressed our opinion that there is no hope of justice being done to the feudatory Chiefs of India unless an independent tribunal be established for the investigation and decision of all disputes between them and the British Government.

JUDICIAL FRANCHISE.

III.

THE question submitted for consideration of Government is whether on grounds of policy the people should not have the judicial franchise back which was granted by the Regulation of 1832? Over half a century has elapsed since that date, and British rule has steadily promoted the moral and social advancement of the people. A higher intellectual era of the country has set in, exhibiting all the conditions of adaptability. The Native Bar has risen immensely since the Regulation days. Public opinion in cities and towns is no longer a fiction. The Press is disseminating knowledge with ever-increasing activity. An intelligent middle class now lives and thrives. The principle of downward filtration is in full operation, and primary education has succeeded in alleviating the condition of peasantry to an appreciable extent. Great as are the merits of the existing system, the power of administration requires a change. There is too much of the Governmental element in the present system and very little of the popular. The system has grown up into an abnormal artificiality. Artificiality and popularity are always in inverse ratio, and hence the present system has become unpopular. There is too much of the technical element and little of the natural in it. The evils of inexperience and ignorance cannot be wholly eradicated from it, and the system does not enlist on its side much popular sympathy for promoting efficiency. These are some of the popular complaints which the candid confessions of experience would uphold as just. Barring the action of certain laws not suited to existing popular conditions, it cannot be denied that there are glaring features of inadaptability in our system of judicial administration. Should not an attempt be made to popularize the system? The matter becomes one of considerable gravity, when we remember that the department of justice is the link which directly connects the ruling power with the ruled classes. In popular thought, the personality of the Queen-Empress is a deduction from the way in which a Munsiff or a Deputy Magistrate dispenses justice. It is one of the peasant's first political concepts. If justice is more popularly meted out a large portion of the popular discontent we read of in the Native Press would disappear. With the inauguration of the Self-Government scheme all complaints against our public officers of municipal mal-administration have disappeared. And if Self-Government was extended to embrace matters judicial, complaints against our Judges and Magistrates would greatly diminish.

Let us now come to the *modus operandi*. To begin with our Civil Courts:

I. The work which these courts of the lowest grade have got to go through is perpetually on the increase. The cry is 'still they come,' and it is an impossibility that the unfortunate officers presiding over those courts should manage to keep themselves abreast of the ever-increasing work. It is a truism that the greater the quantity the lower in quality, and this applies to justice also. The authorities are always perplexed to grapple effectively with the growing increase. Officers are now and then vested with summary powers up to Rs. 50 in actions for debt or moveables. It is a pity that these cases which concern poor people mostly cannot be better tried. They must be disposed of in 6 weeks, or the offending Judge is brought to book.

II. In the constituted Courts of Small Causes with jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 no better procedure is followed, notwithstanding these courts are presided over by more experienced people. The fault is not in the *personnel*, but in the system which compels a single Judge to polish off 50 cases a day. It is no wonder these courts are nicknamed 'cholera courts.'

It would certainly be an improvement on the system if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts be considerably modified, and cases up to Rs. 50 referred to Local Boards for adjudication. The Boards would be in a position to deal with those cases far better than Munsiffs or Small Cause Court Judges would, under existing circumstances do; and Government may appoint its officers to inspect the judicial work of the Boards, and exercise other acts of administrative control. Provision may be made for a reference to Governmental officers, and for meeting cases where there is a strong division of opinion. Such references should be made in regard to questions of law, and contingent upon the opinion of the established courts, the decrees passed by the Boards should be made final. In regard to monetary claims from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2500, and other claims up to Rs. 2500, the Munsiff should have the judicial powers assisted by a jury consisting of not less than 3 persons. The Judge and jury agreeing upon questions of fact we would make their verdict final. Where a disagreement happens there should be a reference to the District Judge, whose decision shall be final. An appeal shall be made to him on a question of law only. The District Judge shall take the Subordinate Judge to sit with him to decide the appeals and answer the references. The Subordinate Judge should take up original suits above Rs. 2500, and decide them with the aid of a jury, subject to the above limitations in regard to appeals or references to the High Court and Her Majesty in Council.

On the Criminal Side of the administration there should be a larger introduction of the popular elements. It is unfortunate that the history of criminal administration of the country should be one unmitigated chronicle of unpopularity of British rule. Whereas in other countries popular sympathy is with the prosecution, which endeavours to vindicate the majesty of the law, it is here for the accused. Barring the successes brought about by our over-zealous Detective Department, and the misery of Jail life, there is matter in the mode of administration of justice itself which is open to considerable improvement. It is needless to expatiate on the imperfection of the system now in vogue. The responsibility thrown upon the Magistrate is great and it would be a great relief to him if the system were re-cast. The question is how to do it, and make our criminal administration popular. We venture to make the following suggestions:

I. The Local Boards Union may now be advantageously vested with powers exerciseable by third class Magistrates, and may be made subordinate to the District Magistrate who should interfere only in regard to points of law, and answer references made.

II. The 1st and 2nd class Magistrates should have a jury to help them at the trial, and an appeal should be made to the District Judge on points of law only. The District Judge should in deciding the appeal invite the Senior Magistrate at the station to sit with him.

III. In the Court of Sessions there should be a jury in every case whose verdict shall be final. The Sessions Judge should be vested with powers of taking exception to a verdict, and reporting it to the High Court for proper orders.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal visited Purnea on Wednesday last, and made a trip to Kosi, to enquire into the floods and inspect the Kosi extension of the Assam-Behar system. On Thursday he took his departure for Darjeeling, *via* the old Ganges and Darjeeling road, and stopped a night on the way at Kissengunge.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT of the Calcutta High Court has been granted leave for one month from the 16th of November.

SIMLA is to have a census of its own—Simla in season. It will be taken on the night of the 25th instant and the report ought to disclose many interesting matters.

WE notice with pleasure that on Monday last a number of distinguished musicians, both amateur and professional, gave a concert at the Eden Hospital for enlivening the weary hours of the poor inmates. This is a method of showing consideration that is highly appreciated by the unfortunate invalids, and the other hospitals would be thankful to have similar entertainments if they could be arranged.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Council on Friday last, the Cantonment Bill was passed with certain amendments and the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, the Burma Forest Act, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulations was referred to a Select Committee. The following are the amendments to the Cantonment Bill:—That for Section 28 of the Bill the following be substituted:—The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, extend to any area beyond the Cantonment and in the vicinity thereof, any enactment which, with or without restriction or modification, has been extended to the Cantonment or any part thereof, under Section 25, or any rule in force in Cantonment, or any part thereof under clause 12 or any of the clauses ofSection 26, as well as any direction there in force under Sub-Section 4 of Section 27; and the enactment, rule or direction specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncancelled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the Cantonment.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Scoble introduced a Bill to protect certain witnesses who had given evidence before the Crawford Commission from further prosecution. He explained the circumstances under which the witnesses had been induced to give evidence, and the Legislative enactments under which it had been found impossible fully to observe the guarantee given by the Bombay Government. The Viceroy referred to the circumstances under which the Bombay Government had given a guarantee, which had been found to be *ultra vires*. The Government was placed in a difficult position, but it had been decided that it was worse for the community to be placed under currupt officials than for Government to commit a partial breach of its agreement. The Secretary of State had expressed his admiration for the courageous attempt of Lord Reay to free the Bombay administration from corruption, and the Government of India fully concurred in the opinion. It was, moreover, due to the Bombay Government to state that it had been most reluctant to aggee to anything which looked like a breach of faith, and had only yielded to the commands of higher authority.

THE *Madras Times* recently announced that the Governor of Madras would probably vacate his appointment in March, but it is understood that there is no foundation for the statement.

THE Jury rules of Calcutta have been entirely recast, and persons who enjoyed exemption before on quite imaginary grounds will now be pressed into the service. Every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, who is not the subject of any Foreign State, and who resides or personally works for gain within the local limits of the High Court in its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, shall be qualified and liable, subject to the provisions and conditions published, to serve as a juror at any Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and upon any inquest before the Coroner of Calcutta, provided he be the resident or occupier of a house within the local limits of the annual value of not less than four hundred rupees, or has property or an interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the province of Bengal of the value of not less than three thousand rupees, or is in receipt of an income of not less than one hundred rupees a month. America is not considered a Foreign State within the meaning of these new rules. The new rules will come into force on the 1st of November next.

THE revised scale of Simla allowances will, we understand, come into force on the approaching move down. The Hon'ble Mr. Barbour has written a note on Mr. Fanshaw's report, and is said to be not satisfied with it. Mr. Fanshaw shews a saving of 27,000 Rupees only, and the hon'ble Finance Member would make it Rs. 60,000 if he could. So far as we have been able to gather the following scale of travelling allowances is all but fixed. First class officers drawing Rs. 500 and upwards, including officers such as Secretaries, are to get Rs. 2*6-2-0 for self, Rs. 130 for wife and children over 12 years, Rs. 65 for children below 12 years, the maximum allowance being 650 Rs. Second class officers drawing 100 to 500 Rs. will be allowed 123·10 for self, 100 Rs. for wife and children above 12 years, 50 Rs. for children below 12 years, the maximum in these cases being 450 Rs. The corresponding figures for third class officers drawing 100 Rs. and less are 74·4,80 Rs. 40 Rs. and 350Rs. The logic of the scale is inexplicable to us. Subsequent advises, however, are to the effect that the preliminary Committee which has sat at Simla to consider the question of clerks' allowances is understood to have recommended that no change should be introduced this year.

THE promoters of the Horticultural Gardens at Kasipur have done a great public service by showing that much better cotton can be grown in Bengal than has hitherto been the case. Seed was procured from the Garro Hills and grown successfully in the gardens, each plant bearing 20 to 22 pods. From each plant was gathered 15 tolas of cotton. It is estimated that this cotton might be sold in the market at from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per maund. Experiments with other seeds are being tried this year. We should have thought that this is intrusion on the preserves of the Agricultural Department of Government. But whatever improves the physical resources of our impoverished country cannot fail to be acceptable.

THE last number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay* contains a notice of a curious custom current among the Berulu-Kudo of the Morasu sect of the Vokaliga caste of Mysore. It is that of cutting off the last phalanges of the fourth and the little fingers of the right hand by women before marriage. The right is called *Bandi Devuru*, and is intended to propitiate Kala Bhairava. The mutilation is effected in a summary way by putting the hand on a block and striking off the phalanges with a chisel, the stumps being afterwards dipped in boiling oil. The rite is looked upon as an incontestable proof of chastity. It is lucky, that our Kaminis and Bhavinis and Mohinis are not required to produce this proof of their faithfulness to the beds of their lords.

PETTY police prosecutions of poor people scraping out a little salt for doing up their miserable fare have grown so oppressive of late as to draw the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. In his resolution on the administration of the Salt Department during the last year, His Honor observes:—"There have been many petty prosecutions for the consumption of illicitly manufactured salt. In regard to this point the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with the remark of the Collector of the 24-Parganas that, instead of hunting for these trivial cases, the police should direct their attention rather to cases of illicit manufacture for sale, which alone can cause any appreciable loss to the revenue." The force of these remarks was somewhat painfully illustrated during the height of scarcity in Diamond Harbour when a rather large lot of famished wretches, men, women and children were hauled up before the Magistrate for the offence, who had no option, under the law, but of imposing nominal fines which were readily paid down by some kind-hearted gentlemen present in court.

WE testify with pleasure to the efficient working of the Calcutta Fire Brigade during the last year. The call upon its services was considerably greater than the year before, and it had to attend 38 fires of which 13 were in the town, 10 in Howrah, and 15 in the suburbs. The value of the property destroyed was Rs. 13,06,255, as against Rs. 53655 only in the previous year. The chief fires in the town were at the Port Commissioners' warehouse at No. 1 Jetty, where the value of property destroyed was estimated at Rs. 300,000, and a large flat belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway laden with jute, the loss being Rs. 1,19,490. In Howrah the weaving house of Chundu Ramjee's jute mills at Goosery containing 275 looms, was burnt, the loss being Rs. 2,75,000. In the suburbs the Canal Jute Press and godowns, containing about 50,000 maunds of jute, was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at Rs. 4,00,000. No actual loss of life occurred at any of the fires, but at one at Cassipore, in which ten tiled huts were burnt, three men were so severely injured that they subsequently died.

THE subordinates in the Calcutta Police Force are generally well-behaved, thanks to the efficient and vigorous administration of Mr. Lambert. We, therefore, learn with considerable pain that a most diabolical murder was committed on Tuesday last by one of them, the victim being an up-country woman of the name of Golap owning a *ghee* shop in Wellington Street. The woman lived separate from her husband, and is said to have had improper intimacy with the accused, who latterly came to suspect her fidelity. It was a most reckless and determined murder. A clasp knife was purchased on purpose, and the deceased, who was a very bulky person, was felled down to the ground in a scuffle in a room opening on the public road, and exposed to the full view of the passers by. It was just dusk, and the doors of the room were open, and another paharawallah was standing at the door and remonstrating. If instead of using friendly remonstrances, the man had done his duty and arrested the accused for a breach of the peace and assault in his view, it is ten to one that the catastrophe would have been avoided. The unfortunate woman could be put into a gharry with the greatest difficulty on account of her bulk, and expired on her way to the hospital, and before she could make her dying declaration. It is said that the accused who was arrested on the spot red-handed has made a full confession.

RECENTLY there was an absurd request made by the managing Committee of the Zoological garden that its monthly tax of 100 Rs. should be remitted. The City Fathers not quite seeing their way of complying with this request, and yet anxious to be obliging cut the Gordian knot by making an annual grant of 800 Rs. towards its maintenance. The law is clearly against the concession, for the provisions for construction and maintenance of gardens does not at all cover the ground. Nor is the position much strengthened by the plea that the old Suburban Municipality was guilty of some laches in this regard. The garden authorities charge regular entrance fees, and it is difficult to see why this further tax should be levied on the public.

OUR Corporators kicked up a tremendous row over a stable in the Waterloo Street where one, nay many, existed before. The Street is wide, the ventilation free, and there was not so much objection as there would be in narrow lanes. Yet the stable was disallowed, for Europeans inhabit the locality. What a contrast presents itself when you travel north and reach the "native" quarters. You may protest ever so much; but the nuisance intolerable as it may be to the whole neighbourhood, will be maintained in the teeth of your protests. A new hackney carriage stable in Mitter's Lane, Chorebagan, is a case in point, which it is strongly suspected has been erected even without a license. Will the Executive trouble themselves a little in the matter?

THE Official Assignee of Madras is in trouble. In direct violation of the law, an insolvent had, with the connivance of the Official Assignee, through his attorneys, effected a composition with his debtors, and money which in 1886 should have been placed at the credit of his estate has been paid to the insolvent, although the creditors' claims are not satisfied. The Assignee has been declared liable to pay interest on Rs. 6,000 at 17 per cent. from November, 1886, and has been ordered to pay Rs.6,000 within one month. The facts of the case as they have been reported by the press make one think, however, that the Assignee was far less to blame than his subordinates who in these offices have matters pretty much in their own way. Offices attached to the different High Courts not excluding our own are in many instances family preserves that it would be an important public service to help in breaking through. We are not concerned in naming any names, but the evil is wide-spread and so generally known that the hint is broad enough for moving the authorities if they care to do so.

LANCASHIRE has a very substantial grievance against Bombay, as the returns of the annual export of cotton twist and yarn from India during 1888-89 show. The shipments amounted to 1,29,000,000lbs. and were worth 5¼ crores of rupees. The bulk of these exports go to China and Japan. In the last seven years the total value and quantity of the twist and yarn shipped from this country has quadrupled, while in the same period imports of cotton twist and yarn, valued at 3¾ crores, have increased by only 30 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent in value. The same hopeful view of the other departments of industry cannot, however, be taken, owing to general depression.

THE Anglo-Italian anti-slave trade convention, which is most stringent in its provisions, has been signed in London. Slavers will in future be treated as pirates, the Mediterranean Sea alone being expected from the operation of the convention.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Annual Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1888-89 says:—"The Commissioner's remarks on the conduct of the zemindars are not altogether favourable. The Maharajahs Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Sir Norendro Krishna, Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and Baboo Girija Prosunno Mookerjee, however, are said to treat their tenants well. One Collector reports that the zemindars greatly fail in their duties and seldom concern themselves with their tenants by helping them to settle their disputes in the old patriarchal manner, and that they rarely undertake public works, such as roads, tanks, and bunds. The Commissioner thinks there is some truth in this, but it is exaggerated. No mention is made of the relations between the zemindars and their tenantry having led to trouble, except in one case in Moorshedabad." We do not know what the remarks of the Commissioner are with regard to their conduct towards their tenants, and cannot, therefore, comment on them. That the mischievous consequences of the Tenancy Act should be shown in more ways than one, however, is not a matter of surprise. It is the forbearance of the zemindars which should be admired; and if they should here and there commit any act which cannot be legally justified, it is the ill-fated Tenancy Act which should be blamed and not the zemindars.

Galpa Salpa is the name of a useful vernacular School Reader from the pen of Mrs. Swarna Kumari Ghosal. The name of the authoress is a guarantee of the excellence of the work. The prose narratives as well as the poetical pieces in it contain some admirable reading matter for young students. We notice that the book includes chapters on sanitation, healthful games, innocent sports and homely exercises. These chapters have certainly enhanced the value of the work. We can safely recommend it as a moral class book for the use of our boys' and girls' schools.

AT a banquet in Belfast, on Wednesday last, Lord Dufferin referred at length to his term of office in India and Indian administration generally. "Referring to the part played in Indian affairs by the countrymen of his entertainers, he said Irishmen had imported a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour into the Indian civil and military services, and instanced Lord Lansdowne, Lord Connemara, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir D. M. Barbour. He freely confessed that of all nationalities the inner thoughts and motives regarding the problems of life of the Indian races were the most difficult to discern. The changeless East was bound with the fetters of caste, unlike the modern European community. Lord Dufferin further made an eloquent reference to the blessings of British rule, and in a stirring peroration said that justice, unknown in other Oriental countries, protects alike the rights and property of the poorest peasant and the wealthiest zemindar, and above all the standards of Western moral obligation had vindicated their authority and planted courts of justice throughout the whole of Hindustan." Lord Dufferin confesses that he was unable to fathom the thoughts and motives of the Indian people regarding the problems of life. We do not wonder at this confession of ignorance on His Lordship's part. Lord Dufferin was a diplomatist and he believed that the arts of diplomacy alone would enable him to know our inner thoughts and our motives of action. That he was quite mistaken is shown by his own words. If instead of giving honeyed words alone, His Lordship had tried to win our love and confidence by his *acts*, there would not have been slightest difficulty for him to know us as we are. The East is "changless" it is true. We instinctively know, however, who are our friends, and whom we should trust. To our friends we never "change," to them we lay bare all our thoughts and feelings and all our motives of action; but towards those who would cozen us by small arts we maintain an imperturbable gravity which is often mistaken for callousness and obduracy. Confide in us, and we will confide in you.

THE tenders for the new Municipal Loan were opened on Saturday last by the Loans Committee. The amount advertised was Rs. 11,15,000, and on opening the tenders it was ascertained that they amounted to no less than Rs. 28,10,600, or more than two-and-a-half times the sum asked for. This speaks well for Municipal credit. The Committee were unwilling to accept any tenders below Rs. 103, at and above which amount Rs. 4,53,00 was accepted. For the balance of Rs. 6,62,000 the Loan will be kept open at 103.

THE Gilchrist Trustees have withdrawn the Scholarships hitherto offered by them annually to youths in India and Ceylon after the award which may be made on the results of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London to be held in January next, 1890. Arrangements are being made for a separate scholarship for Ceylon. After careful consideration of the opinions expressed by the heads of numerous educational institutions in India, the trustees have decided to offer an annual Scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for three years in Europe, to the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, in rotation; and a similar Scholarship every third year to the Universities of Allahabad and Punjab jointly.

NEWS of a frightful catastrophe comes from Quebec where a mass of rock having become detached from the Dufferin Terrace in that city, rolled down a distance of two hundred feet, crushing the residences below. Thirteen of the residents are said to have been killed by the accident, and twenty injured, whilst fifty are buried in the ruins. Our own hill stations are unhappily not quite free from such dangers.

THE Corporation of Bombay has resolved to welcome Prince Victor on his arrival with an address. A Committee has been appointed to prepare the address, and also to report whether it would be desirable to have some public function on the occasion of the return of the Prince to the city in March. It is stated that a wealthy citizen, whose name is not yet to be disclosed, has intimated his desire to contribute one lakh of rupees to the building of a leper asylum.

THOUGH the Police set their face from the beginning against all exhibition with live animals, the London Parachute Company hoaxed the public all through the earlier part of the week with the belief that they had convinced the authorities that their *tamasha* would be attended with no cruelty and were permitted to send up the advertised horse. The plan of campaign probably was to raise public curiosity to its highest pitch, and draw as many out as choose to be befooled, and to announce at the eleventh hour that the Police were unreasonably in the way. From a business point of view the tactics were perfect, but Mr. Lambert spoilt the game. He remembered the Ballygung scene at Mr. Spencer's first failure too well, and with his usual prevision foresaw that such a hoax would not go down with an infuriated mob, who were sure to make a disturbance. He, therefore, promptly disabused public mind and exposed the manœuvre which compelled the promoters of the exhibition to confess that only a dummy horse would be sent up, which would all the more illustrate the excellence of their automatic mechanism for detatching the parachute. The weather, however, was against them, and the exhibition has been postponed.

MR. SMITH, the Presidency Commissioner, has some appreciative remarks on the tone of the Native Press during the last official year. "Though some the papers not unfrequently exceeded the limits of moderation," says Mr. Smith, "the general tone of the Press is loyal." This is so, and the unfortunate aberration in some instances was extremely to be regretted. An insignificant section of the Vernacular Press has lately begun to take extreme delight in vile personalities, and the sooner the voice of public opinion checks this tendency the better for all concerned. Unpleasant as it is, the truth must be told, and let it be told boldly and once for all so that its repetition may not be necessary. As for the more respectable papers, however, Mr. Smith's following observations are perfectly true. "I am myself inclined to think that there are signs of gradual improvement in the tone of the press. With the increased facilities for obtaining accurate information which the spread of education and the gradual opening out of the country by roads and railways, steam communications by sea and river, post and telegraph are affording, there is, I think, a growing sense of responsibility especially among the more influential organs, for the accuracy of the facts published. There is noticeable, too, a sensible abatement of exacerbation of race-animosity which was so noticeable a feature a few years back." It is some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries that now err most in this direction. But as regards them, of course, Mr. Smith has no remarks to make for obvious reasons.

NOTICE has been given by the Comptroller-General that the Public Debt Office and the Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 30th September to the 10th October, both days inclusive, but the Bank of Bengal will receive and pay money on Government account on all days on which the Bank is open for business. The Paper Currency Office will also be open to the public for exchange of notes and coin up to one o'clock P. M. on the 30th September, 8th and following days in October. A telegram received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy is to the following effect: "Instructions have been issued to close the Currency Office during the *Poojah* holidays, with the reservation that arrangements may be made for the attendance of a small number of clerks on certain days, in order to meet the convenience of the mercantile community." This is a concession to public opinion, and however slight it may be in its character, it is satisfactory to some extent, and it is to be hoped that the clerks told off to attend on the holidays will not be Hindus, for the Christian and Mahomedan contingents in the office ought to be enough for the purpose indicated in the telegram. But is there any justification even for partially opening up the establishment in the face of the distinct provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act and the Currency Act to which we drew pointed attention in our last issue? We submit not, and the Government of India has lent itself to the recognition of principles which cannot but be attended with the most baneful results as have been already fully explained. The mercantile offices will not make even the slight concession that the Government has thought fit to make, and the impetus to the curtailment movement is already too great to be retarded. People bent upon making money at any cost are not amenable to reason, particularly when they have direct Governmental support at their back. The best thing that their Hindu clerks unjustly deprived of their well earned and highly valued holidays can do under the circumstances is to ask for leave of absence during the requisite period upon such terms and conditions as their masters may choose to impose upon them regarding pay and emoluments.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION —In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M. D.; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed —I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remraks:— "With strumuous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remakable and salu tary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quatrs, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*18th September*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. A. Samuels, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th August 1889, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power, on privilege leave.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th August, 1889, vice Mr. C. A. Samuells.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Magistrate and Collector, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 18th August, 1889, vice Mr. W. H. D'Oyly on deputation, up to the afternoon of the 28th idem.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 18th August, 1889, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th August' 1889, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow, on furlough.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th August, 1889, vice Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

Babu Hem Caunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for twenty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th proximo.

Second Lieutenant W. K. Eddis, Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for five months, with effect from the 24th instant.

Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, acted in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners from the 18th July to the 1st September, 1889, both days inclusive, vice Colonel E. G. Lillingston, on privilege leave.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners from the 18th July to the 1st September 1889, both days inclusive, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Grant, or until further orders.

Babu Nogendro Nauth Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Rajshahye.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Chundi Churn Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye; Babu Pran Kumer Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Colletor, Murshidabad; Moulvie Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrte and Deputy Collector, Jessore; and Babu Ashutosh Bhuttacharji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Burdwan.

Syed Ali Mahomed Shah is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Jhawugunge Bench, in the District of Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the following Honorary Magistrates of the Sudder Colgong and Sonbursa Benches, in the District of Bhaugulporo, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.—

I. SUDDER BENCH

RAI Shib Chunder Banerji, Bahadur, Babu Shoshi Bhusun Mukerji, Babu Nibarn Chunder Mukerji, Babu Jadu Nath Sircar, Babu Tarini Proshad, and Moulvi Syed Mahomed Ali Khan.

II. COLGONG BENCH.

Babu T. Prosutno Kumar Buxy.

III. SONBURS A BENCH.

Babu Surj Man Jha.

Mr. J. Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bettiah, Chumparan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr. J. Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Prosunno Kumar Bannerji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Behar, Patna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Rama Kanta Dey Sircar is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Kurigram Bench, in the District of Rungpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Advertisements.

HOWRAH DOCKING COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

THE half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Bentinck Street, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1889.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA, *16th September* 1889, 172

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders for supply of bricks at the Municipal depots during one year ending the 30th September 1890 will be received by the Vice Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend at 2 P.M. on the 23rd Instant.

2. The amounts of bricks required will be approximately 25 lacs.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by samples of bricks and Rs. 1000 earnest money to be enclosed with each tender.

4. Forms of tender can be had at the Municipal office on payment at Rs. 1 for each form.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

171 UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 132 OF ACT II. (B. C.) OF 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation of the portions of Calcutta noted in the margin, has been completed and that the books containing the said valations can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays expected) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the nours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

North by Beadon Street, south by Machooa Bazar Street, east by Cornwallis and West by Chitpore Road, Upper.

North by River Hooghly, East by Tolly's Nalla and Diamond Harbour Road, South by Ward No. 24, West by Neemak Mehal Ghat Road and Taratolla Road.

Any person, desiring to object to the said valuations must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of his objection.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman will proceed to hear the objections under Clause *a* of Section 136.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, 11th September 1889. 170

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derange ment of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, ha been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thonsands more to continue their residence in India n the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We shou d add that an indubitable proo f of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4 0 Rs. 2 8 and Rs. 1 8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuledi and bears on its fables the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is lel ony

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An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Rediness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

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Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

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COAT OF ARMS.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

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The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
The Double Diapason	Do	do	550

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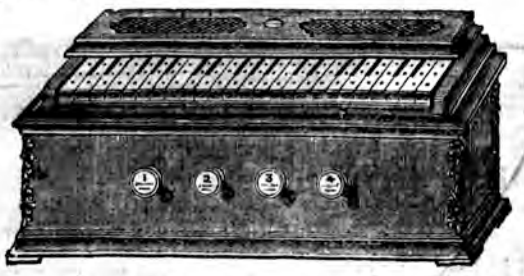

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Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,

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SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.

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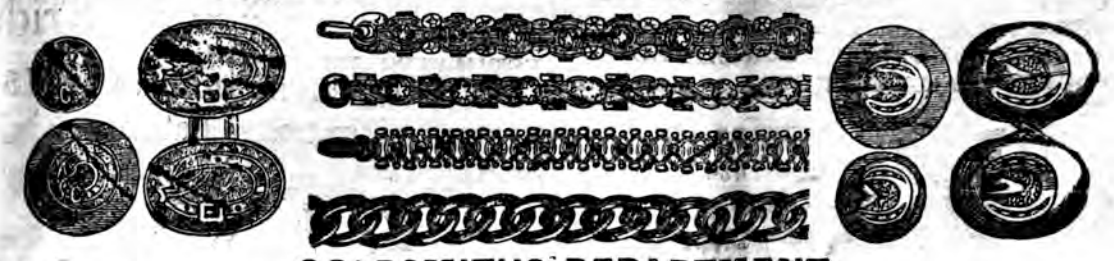

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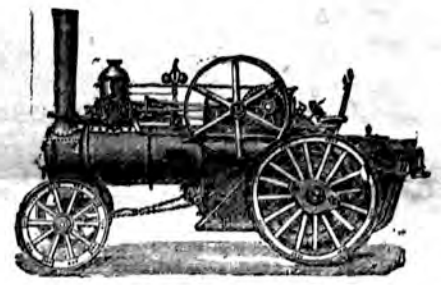

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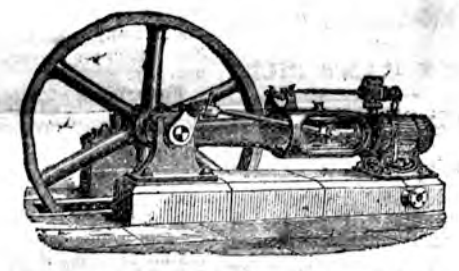

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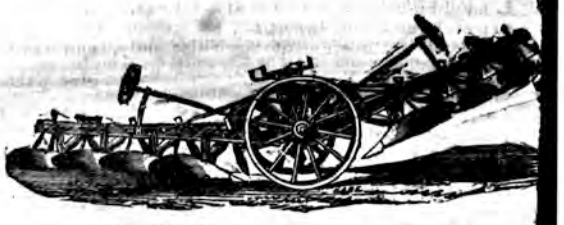

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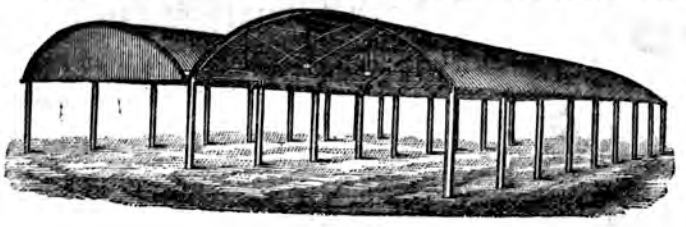

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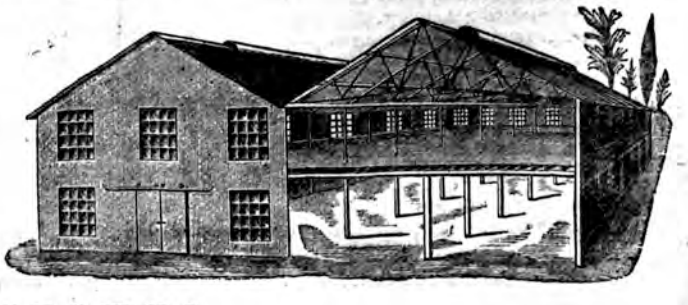

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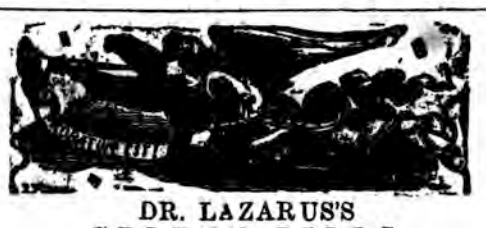

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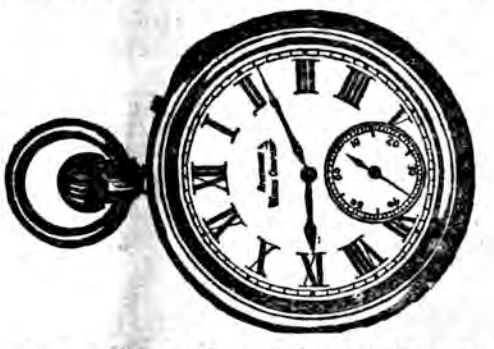

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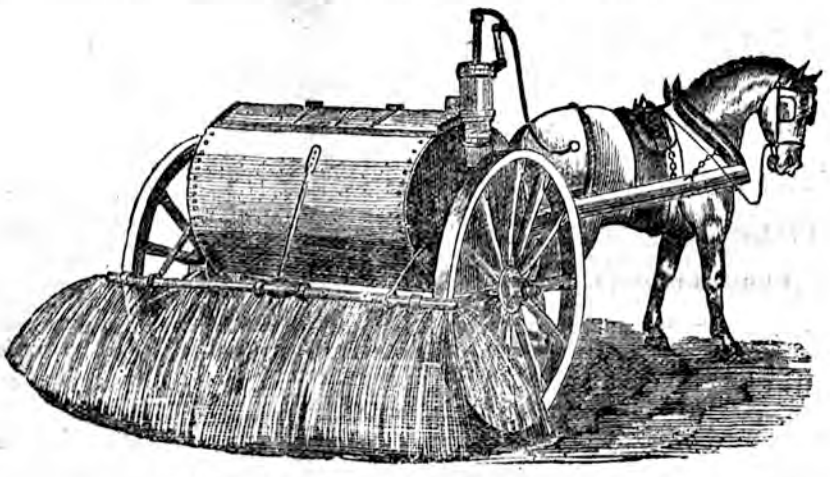

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দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিন ৬.৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

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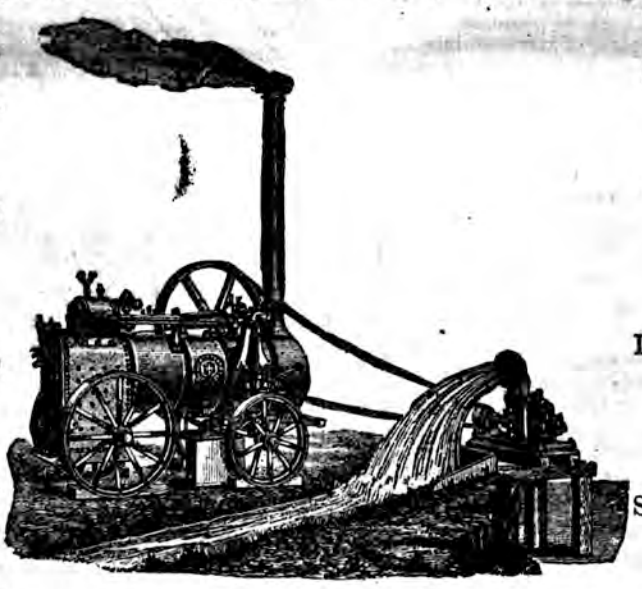

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